

Zalmon Goodsell and Arthur Wilson Join In Real Estate Firm

Another notable change in the real estate firms of this city is announced today in the partnership established between Zalmon Goodsell and Arthur M. Wilson of this city. The firm will be known as Zalmon Goodsell & Co. Mr. Goodsell is the dean of realty and insurance agents in this city, having been established in the D. M. Read and Security buildings for nearly half a century.

Arthur M. Wilson, the new partner who has heretofore maintained offices in the Lincoln building, is known as one of the most progressive of the younger real estate men. He is a member of the Bridgeport Board of Fire Underwriters and for several years managed the Thomas P. Taylor and other large estates.

The offices of the partners will be in the Security building.

String Tied To Toe Fires Gun Killing Murderer of Couple

Winsted, Sept. 30.—The bodies of Mrs. Rufus Gilmore and her daughter, Anna, who were killed by the son, Edward, on Thursday, at their home in Tolland, Mass., were placed in graves in the cemetery at Otis Center, that state, today. Funeral services will be held in the Congregational church in Otis Center tomorrow afternoon and Rev. Mr. Sawyer will officiate.

It has been found that Edward tied a cord to the large toe of one foot and by this means he pulled the trigger of the gun which killed himself after he had murdered his mother and sister.

DEVON STOREKEEPER SUEED.

Stock and fixtures in the Devon store owned by Jack Kravitz have been attached in a suit brought by Aaron Morduchay of this city. The plaintiff claims Kravitz owes him \$127 for goods purchased. The suit, which is returnable to the common pleas court, calls for \$175 damages.

DIED.

HILL—In this city, Sept. 30, 1916, George E. Hill, aged 82 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late home, No. 928 Fairfield avenue, on Tuesday Oct. 3rd, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Burial in Mount Lakewood cemetery.

ROUFF—In this city, Sept. 28, 1916, Beattie, beloved wife of Edward Charles Roup, aged 23 years.

Friends may view the remains at the mortuary chapel of August G. Baker, 1279 Stratford avenue, from Sunday afternoon on. Funeral will take place Monday, October 2, at 11:30 a. m. Interment, Lakewood cemetery.

GALVIN—In this city, Sept. 29, 1916, Patrick Galvin.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 174 Gregory street, on Monday, Oct. 2, at 10:30 a. m. Burial in Sacred Heart church at 9 a. m. with solemn high mass. Interment St. Michael's cemetery.

WANTED—Representatives in every town of 1,000 or over to sell patented article at part time. Exceptional opportunity. United Specialty Sales Co., Room 314, 69 Church Street, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—2 family, 12 rooms, Sedwick St., all improvements, bargain. 8 room cottage, all improvements, Staples St., 2 family, 10 room home, all improvements, Staples St., 2 family, 12 room home, Carlton Ave. Watson, 83 Fairfield Ave.

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PRESIDENT WILL IGNORE HUGHES' PERSONALITIES

Wilson Will Stand Solely on His Record For Constructive Acts

Turns Sharp Edge on Critic's Charge

Would Feel Mortified If His Accuser Cast a Ballot For Him.

Asbury Park, N. J., Sept. 30.—Following are the facts concerning the campaign President Wilson will make for re-election and the opinions the President holds upon the issues of the day.

Mr. Wilson will ask for the suffrage of his fellow-citizens purely upon the strength of the record his administration has made. He will explain exactly why he feels that he should be returned to the Presidential chair, but under no circumstances will he answer the strictures of Republican Candidate Hughes.

Will Ignore Personalities.

Mr. Wilson will abstain from personalities, although his managers feel that Mr. Hughes, for whom he formerly entertained a high regard, has transgressed in his campaign speeches practically the rules of ordinary decency and fallen to the level of ward politics.

Mr. Wilson believes that as President of the United States it would be unbecoming in him and a gross breach of etiquette to plunge into a campaign of eloquence to compete with Col. Roosevelt by figuratively setting himself upon the back and eulogizing the accomplishments of his four years' administration.

Mr. Wilson is, his managers say, amused at Mr. Hughes in more than one particular. "He is over-acting," Mr. Hughes in effect, said he accepted the Republican nomination to "save the country." Yet the principal issue of his campaign so far has been the Eight Hour Law, passed after Mr. Hughes agreed to become the Republican candidate. Evidently, thinks the President, the country required "more saving" than Mr. Hughes at first anticipated.

Will Not "Waste Ammunition."

Mr. Wilson is not replying to the criticisms of Mr. Hughes at this time because he thinks it would be a waste of ammunition if a "cannon were used to kill a fly." He believes the supreme test will come not upon extraneous issues such as Mr. Hughes has raised but upon the broad principle of whether or not the administration now in the saddle has done its duty and done it well.

Mr. Wilson is further amused by the challenges of Mr. Hughes concerning the mission of John Lind in Mexico. The Republican candidate has dared Mr. Wilson to deny that Lind was sent down to the volcano to tell Huerta he must go, and if he refused to get out he would be "put out." Mr. Wilson's reply is that there is no reason to answer the del of Mr. Hughes; that the entire country knows he told Huerta to get out and that he is out.

Mr. Wilson took occasion today to deny to political associates who called upon him the report that Ambassador Gerard is returning to the United States for the specific purpose of discussing with him the purpose of the Germans to resume the merchant method of disposing of the merchantmen of Great Britain.

Answers Pro-British Charges.

In connection with the hyphenate issue was given out at the summer executive offices here yesterday a telegram sent to the President and his answer to it. It is assumed to answer for the remainder of the campaign the issue raised by pro-Germans. The telegram sent to Mr. Wilson read:

"Again we greet you with a popular disapproval of your pro-British policies. Last year from the Third New York Congressional district and now from your own state and from the voters of your own party, Senator Martine won because the voters of New Jersey do not want any trucking to the British Empire, nor do they approve of dictatorship over Congress."

"Your foreign policies, your failure to secure compliance with all American rights, your leniency with the British Empire, your approval of war loans, the ammunition traffic, are issues in this campaign. Do you know that William S. Bennett, a Republican Congressman, ran in the Democratic primaries in the Twenty-third New York Congressional district and polled 36 per cent of the total Democratic vote against his regular Democratic opponent?"

"Anglomaniacs and British interests may control newspapers, but they don't control votes. The people may be readers, but they are not followers of the newspapers."

"We, sir, will respond to these evidences of popular disapproval of your policies by action? The Martine election and Bennett vote prove you have lost support among Democrats. Every vote for Martine was a vote against you, as was every Democratic vote that went for Mr. Bennett in the Democratic primaries in the Twenty-third Congressional District."

"JEREMIAH A. O'LEARY,"
"President American Truth Society."

Some Votes He Does Not Want.

Here is the President's reply:

"Your telegram received. I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans, and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them."

"WOODROW WILSON."

Mr. Wilson feels that Villa has been disposed of as a factor in Mexican affairs and that raid recently made upon Chihuahua was not engineered personally by the Mexican rebel, but by members of what is now described as the Villistas. The President insists that the Mexican frontier shall be protected against all raids, and adhere to his policy of permitting Mexico, through the present revolution, to work out her own salvation.

Mr. Wilson believes that on the tariff both parties are far behind the times. He feels that to make it possible for other countries to deal with us in trade affairs we must let down the bars to them in some respects. In other words, it is his opinion that unless we make some concessions to our

friends or enemies, as the case may be, they will refuse to trade with us.

Eight Hour Law Its Own Answer.

Mr. Wilson believes there is no further reason to defend the Eight Hour Law, and, unless emergency makes it necessary, he will have nothing further to say concerning it. Mr. Hughes, the President believes, has uttered no vital criticism of the law, and, in fact, Mr. Wilson is content to accept the issues raised by Mr. Hughes and permit the law itself to be a sufficient answer to his opponent's attacks.

In his speech tomorrow before the Young Men's League of Democratic Clubs, who will come to Shadow Lawn 1,500 strong, Mr. Wilson will discuss for the first time what he believes to be the real issues of the campaign, upon which, he feels, the young voters of the country should have reasons for joining the Democratic party.

This element of the electorate the President believes will be more greatly represented in the coming election than ever before. The independent vote, the thinking men of the country, whom Mr. Wilson believes are conversant with the vital issues at stake, will be the deciding factor in the election, he thinks. As to the outcome of the election the President makes no prediction, saying too many uncertain elements make even accurate information impossible.

It was announced here today that John M. Parker, vice presidential nominee of the Progressive party, has offered to speak in New York, New Jersey and Ohio against the candidacy of Mr. Hughes and in support of Mr. Wilson.

Bridgeport Girl and Indian Husband Happy in Cabin

(Continued From Page One)

Cup, knives and forks, were drying on a rock outside the hut. No vestige of dampness was apparent inside the hut, though the floor was below the ground level and open for a diameter of two feet at the top. Yosemite explained that because of the earth construction over the logs and the fact that dampness rises to the earth's surface and doesn't penetrate into it, the "hogan" is a better house than that usually found in civilization.

"I am happy and healthy," said Mrs. Yosemite. "I would prefer this life to the old. I do not tie. I work and feel that work is good for a woman. Her face, bronzed almost as deeply as her husband's bespeaks the truth of her statements."

Frank Yosemite, the tall blooded Navajo Indian, known on the reservation in the four corners of Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona until last April as "Big Bear," the son of a former chieftain of the tribe, now numbering about 9,000, speaks good English, which he learned at Carlisle University.

In this city, under the name Joe Smith, the Indian name is pronounced, he has worked as a carpenter, mason and steamfitter, the last work being at the Remington Arms & Ammunition Co., where his history is unknown, but where he is considered an able mechanic at his trade of steamfitter. He lived at 200 Fox street, where he met and wooed Miss Riggs. They were married by Justice of the Peace Cooney Winter at City hall on June 17 last.

Questioned on his reasons for reverting to the primitive, Yosemite, who was clad in trousers, mole-colored shirt and moccasins, said: "Civilization is slavery. In civilization one always works for somebody else. In the primitive state one works for himself and enjoys the result of his labor. The Indian, with his inherent knowledge of nature and its laws, is more adaptable to any situation than the cultured. He knows the natural laws of elements and forces that the cultured must study but incompletely in schools and colleges. For instance, the white builds a fire. He builds a big one to keep warm and does not do so, for a big fire burns the front and the back is chilled. The Indian knows that a small fire warms and does not go out at night. Applying the same principle, the Indian wrapped in his blanket watches the modern engineer building a big dam. He does not know the hydrostatic pressure of water in figures, but he knows how to dam the stream and at less expense than the engineer with masonry and cement will build it. He therefore disapproves of the white man's ways and his feeling is scorn."

"The Indian knows that he is superior in his life. The Navajo tribe is an old one itself, coming originally from the Apache tribe who are the original Indians according to our tradition. The average life of the male Navajo is between 60 and 70 years. My father died at 107 years and had seen much of civilization. Modern ways are wrong for the white man's average age today is said to be 35 years. I shall build a log cabin for my wife if she wants it, or a house, but in the rear I shall have my 'hogan' as you see it here. I shall live."

"Living conditions in Bridgeport are intolerable. People are cramped in their quarters and are being put out on the street. That is because their lives and work for others. I am erecting a five room log house. It will require 200 trees for the sides and roof. I buy these on the stump at an average price of \$1 each. I will have a kindling wood supply for two years from the parts I do not use. The roof will be cemented and the sides will be earth and cement. The interior will be finished in thin board. The five room house will not cost \$500 complete. Why does civilization have to pay \$2,000 and \$3,000 for a house? Because people are not civilized, and do not know the basic principles of social economics and life. When they do they will live much as the Indian does, in a community spirit."

The house of the couple is located in the woods near Beardsley Park terrace.

MRS. KILROY WANTS DIVORCE

Irma Kilroy of Fairfield has instituted divorce proceedings in the superior court against Frank Kilroy of this city. Desertion on July 1, 1912, is the ground. The couple were married December 31, 1911. Mrs. Kilroy's maiden name was Irma Screedier. The action is returnable to the October term.

U-BOAT ATTACKS DENIED.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—Neither the steamer Kolovina, nor the steamer Strathway, were attacked by German submarines, it is stated by competent authorities, the Overseas News Agency announces today. "Consequently the reports in foreign newspapers along that these steamers were torpedoed by German craft without warning are untrue."

UNITED STATES MUST PROCEED CAREFULLY TO MAKE PLAIN ITS INTENTION FOR LATIN NATIONS

Barrier of Suspicion Must Be Overcome, Says Secretary Lane and He Tells How President Has Done Noble Work to Effect End-Neighbor's Sewage Running Over on Our Property.

(By Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.)

Those who are familiar with the feeling of the South and Central American countries toward the United States know that just at the time when our forces occupied Vera Cruz, a very intense fear had seized upon Latin America. They believed in their hearts that we were on our march southward and that the President's Mobile speech and other general utterances of the same sort were taken in a Pickwickian sense.

We had sought to bring to our sympathetic support all of the South American countries. They also were anxious for a settlement of this trouble upon some basis that would safeguard the interests of Mexico and conserve that unity which is the soul of the Pan-American movement.

Some of them thought that they saw a greedy hand from the North reaching down with no benevolent purpose, and if it had laid hold upon Mexico none of them knew but that it might be their turn next.

This fear of the big brother is a very real one in Latin America. They think of the Mexican war of 1846 as an unjustifiable aggression on our part; they think of the Panama incident as a robbery; they misconstrue our purpose in Santo Domingo, and in Nicaragua, and they do not trust us. They fear that the spirit of imperialism is upon the American people and that the Monroe Doctrine may be construed one day as a doctrine that will give the whole Western Hemisphere to the United States; that it is a doctrine of selfishness and not a doctrine of altruism.

When they presented a plan of mediation, the United States had no choice but to accept it. Indeed, if we had refused to accept it Latin America would have been justified in doubting our good faith. No one that I am aware of, either Republican or Democrat, has ever criticized the President for accepting the mediation of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, and abiding strictly by the agreement reached at Niagara Falls.

By the protocols there signed on June 23, 1914, the United States agreed that the selection of a Provisional and a Constitutional President be left wholly to the Mexicans, and we guaranteed our recognition of them when chosen. This made clear our wish not to interfere in any way in the settlement of Mexico's domestic troubles, and as a further proof of our disinterested friendship for the Mexican people the United States agreed not to claim any war indemnity or other international satisfaction from Mexico.

Mr. Sherman had come to Vera Cruz to serve mankind. Our only quarrel was with Huerta, and Huerta got out on July 16, 1914. Our forces were withdrawn from Vera Cruz on November 23, following.

Three days after Huerta left Mexico, Villa began levying taxes upon his own authority, and he plainly stated that he was a revolutionary. He was fighting between themselves. Both Carranza and Villa agreed to a conference at Aguascalientes, and it was stipulated that no soldiers were to be there; but Villa turned up with an armed force that terrorized the conference and prevented it from reaching Carranza, and in a short time open warfare began between the two factions.

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HOWLAND'S
Entrances in Main Street, Fairfield Avenue, and Cannon Street
Bridgeport, Conn., Saturday, Sept. 30. Forecast: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday, fair.

"Snuggley" and pretty new comfortables.

That sort of comfortable one pulls up with a chuckle of content; sure that it will insure warmth all through the night.

That sort of comfortable little folks love to snuggle down into as a bird snuggles into its warm nest.

None is very heavy. Finer they are, the lighter they are.

All are tasteful in pattern and color. Some are made with a wide band border of plain tint surrounding the dainty figured center.

Lightest and warmest of all today's collection are the comfortables filled with lambs-wool.

Their covering is a lustrous light soft fine silk-and-cotton fabric. Filling is light fine carefully-chosen lambs' wool.

Their colors are serviceable tints of blue and pink and rose.

All are amply large for use on beds of regular size; measure 70 by 78 inches.

Almost no weight, almost unlimited warmth.—\$5.50